A.H.S. Team In Third Place As Basketball Tournament Nears

Appomattox High School is assured of a place in the Group II, District 4 basketball tournament, to be held the first week in March at Altavista. Currently, Appomattox is ranked third in the league, following Dan River and Bedford.

Dan River, in league play, has 11 victories and a single loss. Bedford has nine triumphs and one loss. Appomattox has been defeated twice in league play.

As of now, Brookville is in the fourth slot, with three losses.

The other four participants in the league tournament, will come from among William Campbell, Brosville and Altavista, with a scramble on for the eighth spot between Whitmell, Gretna, New London and Madison Heights.

The two tops teams in the league posted victories last week.

Bedford won in good form Friday to down Altavista 74 - 43, with Bill Driscoll and Jim March chalking up 49 points between them. Driscoll had 25 and Marsh 24. Tuesday night, Bedford defeated Lynchburg College J V's, 57 to 48, with Driscoll tallying 24 markers in that non-league tilt.

Tuesday night, Dan River scored a 65-38 win over Gretna.

Appomattox won three games last week. Two of them were in league games, and the third was over the Pamplin High School quint.

Appomattox downed New London 75-66 in a tough one on Tuesday night, with Jerry George and Boots Carter tossed in 16 points each, to offset a 19-point splurge by Don Meade, of New London.

George had 16 points again Thursday night, as Appomattox topped William Campbell 53-36.

Friday night, A. H. S. defeated Pamplin 50 to 38.

In other league games during the week, Brookville had it easy over Madison Heights, 66-21; Altavista took Madison Heights 60-28; Brosville won over Group III Callands New London outscored Group III Lovingston; and Group III, District Q Chatham downed Altavista.

BROILER PRICES STRENGTHEN SOME

Happy days are here for awhile for broiler producers, say poultry marketing experts at VPI.

Virginia producers received an average of about 24.5c a pound for broilers during January. In some areas, during the week of January 10, prices went as high as 27.6c. According to chick replacement figures, prices should remain good at least through most of April.

The volume of monthly marketings from February through April will be about the same as that of January.

Producers have increased their production substantially as a result of higher prices during January. Only about 70 to 85% as many chicks were placed in December, 1954, as in the same period a year earlier. However, placements the third week in January, 1955 were nearly equal to the third week of January last year. Figures are not yet available for the last week of January, but placements will probably be from 3 to 7% above the same period last year.

On the basis of chicks placed this year in relation to last year, broilers will probably bring about 23c a pound in early May. During the latter part of May, June and July the price may drop somewhat below 23c.

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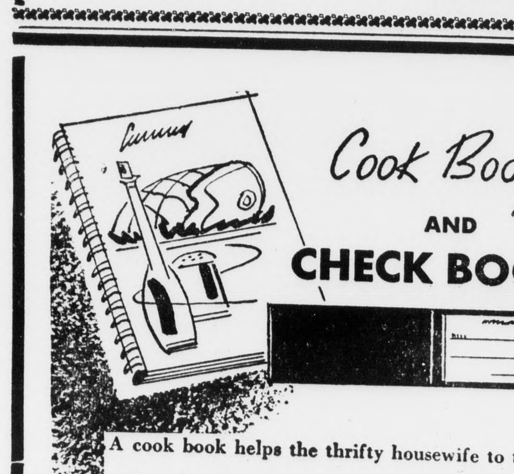

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Who's Business Is Agricultural Policy?

Who should vote on crop controls? That's one of the many questions farmers should be pondering, say agricultural economists at VPI.

The economists aren't answering the questions at this time. They are asking them in an effort to stimulate some thinking on agricultural policy among farmers.

They point out that in recent weeks several groups of producers, mainly of poultry and livestock, reportedly have approached Secretary of Agriculture Benson with the request that they be permitted to vote on wheat controls. These groups reason that they are vitally affected by such controls and should be given a voice in such a program.

Heretofore only wheat growers voted on wheat controls, cotton growers on cotton controls, and tobacco growers on tobacco controls. "It is not too surprising that the vote has usually been favorable," the economists say.

Similar questions come up with many problems. Who should vote and who should be represented on regulatory agencies? Should all citizens of Virginia be permitted to vote on tobacco or peanut programs? Should only Grade A milk producers be represented on the State Milk Commission, or should producers of manufacturing milk be included since their ability to go into Grade A is largely determined by regulations of the Commission?

These are merely sample questions, and farmers can't avoid making decisions as they take part in government affairs, the economists point out.

Homemakers Items

Diseases that attack house plants are few and mainly of three types, says S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist at VPI.

They are: diseases that primarily attack the underground parts and are caused by soil-borne organisms, such as wilts and root rot; diseases that primarily attack the above-ground parts and are caused by air-borne organisms, such as leaf-spots blotches, and mildews; and diseases caused by viruses and nutritional deficiencies and toxicity.

Soil-borne diseases are controlled mainly by soil disinfection. To disinfect use either heat or chemicals. Fenne says probably the more practical way for houseplant soil is heat-treatment, which will destroy all soil-borne pests such as bacteria, fungi, nematodes, and insects. Properly done, this treatment will leave no toxic residues in the soil as chemical treatments sometimes do.

Soil that is to be heat-treated should first be prepared as for planting. It should be loose, free of lumps, and coarse debris, and slightly moist. Spread it in a pan about two inches deep, and bake in the oven at 200 degrees for about an hour. Then stir the soil, and stir it well for several days to a week before replanting.

With large amounts of soil, especially if heavily fertilized or manured, it is best to spread it in a layer and wet it down once or twice during the drying period to remove toxic amounts produced by heating. Be careful not to recontaminate the soil by putting it in dirty containers or setting diseased plants in it.

The diseases that mainly attack the above-ground parts occur when some environmental or cuutural factor is at fault. For example, the shoot blight or bud-rot caused by grey mold occurs only when plants are chilled, or are wet too often and are not properly ventilated. Lack of light and too much humidity favors leaf diseases.

Expose plants to moderately warm temperature with better light and ventilation, and water less often. This will usually check leaf diseases quickly. Avoid wetting leaves when watering, or make sure the leaves dry promptly thereafter, to reduce most leaf spots caused by fungi or bacteria.

Fungicidal sprays are not used very noten on house plants. Most of the foliage diseases can be controlled more easily by changing conditions of light and humidity. The rootrots and wilt are not controlled by outside or chemical applications. Control of insects, on the other hand, often requires spraying or dusting. Most of the insecticides have little or no effect on fungi or bacteria.

Some times it may be advisable to use a fungicide. If so, there are several mild sprays you can use, such as zineb, ferbam, wettable sulfur and "fixed" copper compounds. Use in concentrations considerably lower than those used for outdoor plants under similar conditions. Such applications are seldom necessary with ordinary house plants under average home conditions.

Occasional applications of a balanced fertilizer will help control the systemic diseases, but be careful not to use too much. Usually if a plant becomes infected with a virus, it is best to destroy it before the virus spreads to other plants.

Many Visitors At Gloucester Daffodil Garden

Gloucester, Va.- March and April are bustling months in leisurely old Gloucester County, when millions of daffodils light up the landscape and commercial growers of these spring favorites work against time to market their blooms. If you live north of Virginia, chances are that the sunny hued jonquils spilling from flower stalls in marketplaces hailed from the salty acres of this Tidewater county.

In Gloucester County a few short weeks from now one of Virginia's newest and most unusual tourist attractions will be literally bursting into bloom, according to the Virginia Travel Council. In formal Daffodil Garden at Little England Plantation on the York River near Bena, Virginia, the garden is bisected by flagged walks and bordered with box, magnolias and ligustrum, and will reach its peak of bloom around April 1. Planted with 11,491 quality daffodil bulbs, of 700 different varieties covering all classifications, it attracted more than 10,000 daffodil lovers from 16 states and Canada during last year's five-weeks blooming season.

There is no admission charge to this delightful garden with its masses of bloom, covering all classifications, all solid and pastel colors and all color combinations, ranging from the miniatures to the largest trumpets. Bordering the walks in front of each group planting is a clear plastic bottle which contain the name of the flower, making it as one nationally circulated flower magazine has noted, "an opportunity for daffodil lovers to walk through a catalog."

Little England's Daffodil Garden is the product of a hobby. When Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pratt, of Glen Cove, L. I., came to Gloucester County to restore and occupy the charming old manor house, Mrs. Pratt became interested in growing daffodils. So fine a quality were they that her friends urged that she exhibit them in garden club shows. Their opinion was verified by show judges to the extent that at one show where 18 varieties of Little England blooms were exhibited, 17 won first prizes.

Experts were then called in to examine the soil and found it ideal for the growth of daffodils. Too, it was realized that growing conditions there are quite similar to those in Ireland and Holland in that fields are bordered on [...] by salt water—by the [...] River on two sides and [...] Creek on the third side. [...] is a beautiful setting [...] the daffodils seem to thrive [...] salty breezes blown [...] fields.

The Virginia Department [...] ways will cooperate again [...] by placing directional ma[...] strategic points so that the [...] which is on a secondary [...] be located without difficulty.

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[Sc]ripture: Mark 16:15; Acts 2:14-41; [Ro]mans 10:8-15; I Corinthians 1:18-25; [...]5; Colossians 1:24-29.
[D]evotional Reading: Ephesians 3:1-

[...]Story With Power

[...] for February 27, 1955

[E]VERYBODY knows the words [...] Minister of the Gospel," but not [...]ybody stops to think what they [...]. Literally, the title means [...]vant of the Good News." The [...]inister is a man with a story to [...]. There are many words to [...]cribe a minis[...], but in Protes[...]t churches the [...]monest, prob[...], is "Preach[...]" This is a Bible [...]rd too and it [...]ginally meant [...]e one who an[...]unces some[...]ng. The preach[...] is not a giver [...] advice, first of all, but a teller [...] news. The message of the [...]urch, if it is faithful to the ideal [...]rist intended, is first of all, [...]atever else it may be, first of [...] a story of what God has done [...] men.

Dr. Foreman

[St]ory of a Life

A crank-sided philosopher who [...] not much care for preachers [...]ce made the sarcastic remark [...]t a preacher has a very sim[...]e job: all he does is to go to a [...]an and say, "God has told me to [...] you that you are a very wicked [...]n. Ten dollars, please!" If that [...]re all that preachers could say, [...] certainly would not be worth [...] cents. Men need to be told that [...]y are on the wrong road, cer[...]inly. But they know that, some[...]es better than the preacher [...]es. What the church is called [...] to preach—that is, to proclaim, [...] tell, to persuade men that it is [...]e—is a story. First of all it is [...]e story of a life, the life of [...]sus Christ. The earliest Chris[...]n preaching of which we have [...]y record told the story of Jesus. [...]e four Gospels which we now [...]ve in writing got started as ser[...]ons. What we have before us [...] Matthew, Mark, Luke and John [...] what the earliest Christian [...]eachers—who, by the way, were [...] what we call "laymen"—told [...]eople in market-places, in private [...]omes or in synagogues, wher[...]ver they could get a hearing—[...]hat they told about Jesus, who [...]e was, what he did, what he said. [...]hristian preaching that leaves out [...]e story of Jesus is not really [...]hristian. Preaching that concen[...]rates on the death of Christ and [...]ays little about his life and teach[...]gs is not New Testament preach[...]g. When the early church put the [...]ur Gospels—stories about Jesus [...]in the front of the New Testa[...]ent, they knew what they were [...]oing. What is in the front of the [...]ew Testament ought not to be [...]ut of sight in the church.

[St]ory of a Death

More space is used up, in our [...]ritten Gospels, telling the story [...]f Jesus' last week, his trial and [...]xecution, than is used for any [...]ther week in his lifetime. Now [...]hat last week was to all appear[...]nces a tragedy, coming swiftly to [...] shameful end. It is not a "nice" [...]tory. But the church told it, and [...]till tells it. It was not at all nec[...]essary to dwell on it, one might [...]hink. All men die; why not Jesus [...]oo? But the church was not con[...]ent to say simply that Jesus died [...]n such and such a day. There was much more to be said, and much of what we have in the Epistles of the New Testament is just more "preaching" only this time not simply telling the story but explaining what it means. The four gospels all say that Jesus died. The epistles say, He died for our sins. The gospels tell us about a cross; the rest of the New Testament tells why that cross had to be. The cross marks the peak of the wickedness of the world. But it also marks the outpouring of the love of God. Nothing else that has ever happened, has expressed the love of God so eloquently as the Cross has done.

To Every Creature

A right church is never like a club. A club has nothing to say to people on the outside. Its members talk to one another, inside the club. But a church has something to say, a story to tell, a story to explain. It is the most important story in the world. You can believe other stories or not and it may make very little difference. But whether or not you believe the story the church has to tell, makes all the difference in the world with you, the difference between life and death. So the church has set out to tell this story of God to every creature in the world. So long as there is still one soul who has not heard it, or does not believe it, the work of the church is not yet done.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Local F.F.A. Chapter to Give Program Fri.

With the theme, "Vocational Agriculture trains future farmers to be better farmers, and the F. F. A. makes Future Farmers into better citizens," members of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, Appomattox, will tell part of their story to the public tomorrow over WLVA, Lynchburg Television Station. Ralph Harris, president of the local chapter, will introduce four other members on the program. These members will be Claude Allen Moore, a senior and vice-president; Ralph Reynolds, a junior and chapter treasurer; Bobby Barger, a sophomore and club sentinel; and a freshman, James Cheatham.

Each member will tell some phase of their vocational agriculture or F. F. A. work, starting with James Cheatham who will tell that The Future Farmers of America was largely patterned after the Future Farmers of Virginia, which was organized first. Bobby Barger will tell a little about the F. F. A. contests, and Ralph Reynolds will explain the meaning of the symbols seen on F. F. A. jackets and pins worn by these farm boys. Claude Allen Moore will sum up the entire vocational agriculture program as it affects high school boys, with particular emphasis on the farm shop phase of the program. Items made in the shop will be displayed and explained.

The Appomattox boys will appear on the RFD 13 program, Lynchburg, at 12 noon, Friday, Feb. 25.

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year payable in advance.

Appomattox is a growing town.

PAINTED WHITE LINES ON 7,719 MILES OF ROAD IN VA. DURING 1954

During 1954 the State Highway Department painted new white lines on 7,719 miles of roads to help guide traffic using Virginia's highways.

According to figures released by the Department today, the work cost about $321,000 and required 119,371 gallons of paint. White lines were painted on more than 6,000 miles of highways with special paint to which 532,959 pounds of glass beads were added to give greater visibility at night.

The Department pointed out that the work last year cost about $21,500 less than it did five years ago when considerably less mileage was painted. The reduction in cost was attributed to several factors including adoption of a "skip" marking method which requires less paint, research and testing which have resulted in the development of improved paint, and more efficient methods of application.

Since 1949, the Virginia Council of Highway Investigation and Research at Charlottesville and the Department's testing engineers have completed studies of various types of paint. In making the studies, transverse lines were painted on six different roads to test samples of paint for such things as drying time, resistance to water, durability, and ease of application.

All primary highways 18 feet or more wide are marked with white lines, most of which have to be repainted each year. Heavily traveled highways such as US Route 1 require more than one application during a year.

The line work is done between April and November, because the paint can be applied with satisfactory results only when roads are dry and the temperature is above 40 degrees.

The total mileage to be painted during 1955 cannot be estimated until winter is over, engineers said.

Garden Week In Richmond, Along the James

Richmond, Va.- Richmond, Virginia, during Historic Garden Week —April 23 through 30—charms with both old and new, and welcomes the springtime guests not only to many homes of history but also to suburban and country homes which carry on their own traditions, according to the Virginia Travel Council.

In the heart of old Richmond you can explore the Poe Shrine in the oldest house of all—St. John's among the dogwood on Church Hill, so famed for Patrick Henry's eloquence —the Valentine - Wickham House with its garden of 1812— the Governor's Mansion and the capitol(designed by Jefferson — John Marshall's comfortable home — the White House of the Confederacy—old St. Paul's and many others.

Moving along in time and westward as the city goes, you are invited into the nineteenth century town houses on West Franklin, North Harvie, Park, Hanover and Grove. They show how congenially many Richmonders have blended the appeals of the old—iron grille work, paintings, silver, antiques, carved mantels and woodwork—with the practical requirements of modern living and how enchanting a miniature city garden can be made with ornamental shrubs , espaliered fruit trees, flowering bulbs and borders.

There will be dinners by candlelight at the Monumental Church, tea with a view of the garden at the Valentine - Wickham House, and this year you will be able to visit "Wilton" by candlelight for a look backward in time at this stately Georgian mansion with its Queen Anne paneling.

Unique in the Old Dominion are two English buildings reconstructed in Windsor Farms in 1925. Tudor "Virginia House" was rebuilt by Ambassador Weddell from Warwick Priory, originally constructed in 1125, and its west wing is modeled after Washington's ancestral "Sulgrave Manor." Its wild garden in the glen is particularly attractive at this time of the year. "Agecroft" next door is a half-timbered manor house of King Henry VII's time.

Modern Georgian homes in Windsor Farms, many with antique furnishings and paneling, and suburban estates like "Milburne" of the Walter Spencer Robertsons and "Parham" of the R. S. Reynolds family, with its 55 acres of natural beauty suggest only a few of the 20th century homes which show that Virginia does not depend forr all her beauty on the past, though its inspiration is felt here too.

No homes in America have more romance attached to them than the James River Plantations, located on scenic State Route 5 between Richmond and Williamsburg.

Below the city on the river road to Williamsburg is a succession of great houses—colonial "Shirley" of the Carters with its original paneling and swinging staircase —early Georgian "Berkeley," which appears on the cover of this year's Garden Week Guide, is the ancestral home of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the two Harrison Presidents—William Byrd's "Westover" amid its giant tulip poplars and ancient box above the river—"Evelynton" with peacocks on the lawn and its treasury of antiques—Mount Shirling with its lard chandelier, and "Upper Weyanoke," a 17th century brick garrison house against the Indians. Still another plantation is "Sherwood Forest" among its oaks, the home of President John Tyler who made it into one of the longest houses in the United States.

Across the river are majestic "Brandon" renowned for its spectacular gardens, the manor house of "Upper Brandon," and Smith's Fort Plantation, built on land given by Chief Powhatan to John Rolfe when he married Pocahontas.

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